

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8502 第二卷 五八第

日八月三十一光

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 24TH, 1885.

二月四

號四十二月三英華

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH



SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
March 22 AMY, British steamer, 814, D'Evrille,
Shanghai 18th March, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

March 23 KWANG-LUE, American str., 1,500,
Andrew, Saigon 16th March, Rice—ROSELL & Co.

March 23 ULYSSES, British steamer, 1,500, A.
W. Brammer, Liverpool 3rd February, and
Singapore 17th March, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

March 23 DEVONSHIRE, British steamer, 1,300,
Purvis, London 13th December, and Singa-
pore 15th March, General—RUSSELL & Co.

March 23 LEADABY, French steamer, 2,177,
H. Massé, Marseilles 15th February, Port
Said 21st, Suez 23rd, Aden 28th, Colombo
30th March, Singapore 15th, and Saigon 18th,
Mails and General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
23RD MARCH.

Emeralda, British str., for Amy.
Thales, British str., for Swatow.
Mount Lebanon, British str., for Saigon.
P. C. C. Kao, British str., for Swatow.
Friederich, German bark, for Mantung.
Terra Nova, British bark, for Hoikow.

DEPARTURES.

March 23 AMATISTA, British str., for Hoikow.
March 23 P. C. C. KAO, British steamer, for
Swatow.

March 23 EMERALDA, British str., for Amy.
PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Kiang-lee from Saigon—24 Chi-
nese, per Amy, str., from Shanghai—2 Europeans,
and 8 Chinese, deckhands.

Per Ulysses from Liverpool, &c.—Meers,
Grove, Hardy, Cowen, McGibbon, and Canessa,
and 12 Chinese.

Per Iraouaddy, str., for Hongkong.—From
Marseilles—M. Dumas, Mr. and Mrs. Schijf,
Monseigneur de Meloires, Rev. L. de Goveia,
J. C. de Gouveia, J. J. Baptista, and Na-
zareth, Messrs. Simmier and St. Mathurin,
and four Chinese. From Manila—Lam, and
Per Ulysses—Messrs. Reinharts, de
Costa, and Jose, from Saigon—38 Chinese.

For Shanghai—From Marseilles—Mr. and
Mrs. Buttriss, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Piry,
Meers, Pocock, Rosenthal, Colborn Barber,
Monseigneur Devos, Revs. Van Reeuw, Ver Tommer,
de Launay, de Moeloe, de Groot, and Dierckx.
For Yokohama—From Marseilles—Mr. Klaas,
from Naples—Mr. Kawano, Tame, from
Singapore—Mrs. Schieler.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Kiang-lee reports left
Saigon on the 19th March, and had light winds
and fine weather to 23rd, when had calm and fog.

The British steamer Amy reports left Shang-
hai on the 18th March, and had light S.W. winds
throughout, dense fog from Bouham to Pickleham
and from Thambot to Chapel Island.

HONGKONG MUSICAL CLUB.

THE CONCERT to be given by the Mem-
bers of the above Club on

SUNDAY.

Will be in the ST. ANDREW'S HALL instead of
in the THEATRE.

ADMISSION.

\$2.00. By Ticket only.
Seats may be booked at Messrs. KELLY &
WALSH'S.

Doors open at 8.30. Concert to commence
at 9 P.M. Funicular.

NEXT DOOR TO HONGKONG HOTEL.

[25]

NOTICE.

M. ROBERT A DE VILLARD
(of the Conservatoire of Music of
Lyon) has the honour to inform the con-
stituents of his school that he will give lectures
in Music, Singing, Piano-Work and in
Foreign Languages (German, French, Latin,
Ancient Greek), also in Drawing Mathematics
and Calligraphy.

TEACHING after the latest and best Methods.
CHARGES strictly Moderate; for Beginners
easy Charges.

Address: MR. WALTER W. BREWER,
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1885. [558]

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEPHONES

TELEPHONE MATERIALS.
Of every description always on hand and for
sale at the CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

J. D. BISHOP, Manager.

Telegraphic Address:

BISHOP, Shanghai.

NOTICE.

C. CUTLER, PALMEE & CO.
Wine Shippers
On London, BORDEAUX, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY,
MADRAS, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, &c.

Their Representatives in China—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Hongkong
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Lane, CRAWFORD & CO., Shanghai.

Call attention to some of the items consigned to
their care by this well-known house.

CLARETS, Larose, Mouton, St. Julien, &c.
STILL HOCK.

CHAMPAGNE, Royal Wine, as supplied
to Her Majesty.

SHERRY, Selected White Seal and Amoroso.
These Sherries are also shipped in Jars.

INVALIDS' PORT WINE.

SCOTCH WHISKY, free from fusel oil.

COGNAC, Four Stars, Three Stars, Two Stars

Fees on application to either of the above Firms.

NOTICE.

P. O. R T L A N D C E M E N T
J. B. W H I T E & B R O S.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

HOLLIDAY WISE & CO.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1885. [118]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SALE.

BEDSTEADS!

BEDSTEADS!!

BEDSTEADS!!!

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING

The Largest Assortment of BEDSTEADS ever seen in the Far East. Over ONE HUNDRED BEAVERS AND IRON BEDSTEADS to select from, ranging in price from \$10 to \$100 each.

AN INSPECTION IS INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1884. [26]

BANKS.

FOR SALE.

BEDSTEADS!

BEDSTEADS!!

BEDSTEADS!!!

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING

The Largest Assortment of BEDSTEADS ever seen in the Far East. Over ONE HUNDRED BEAVERS AND IRON BEDSTEADS to select from, ranging in price from \$10 to \$100 each.

AN INSPECTION IS INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1884. [26]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN LONDON on 18th July, 1884.
UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT 1862 to 1863.

CAPITAL £2,000,000, in 20,000
SHARES of £10 EACH.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON LIMITED.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED
ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 Months Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

At 12 Months Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

Current Accounts held on terms which may
be learnt on application.

CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
PURCHASED.

MANAGER:
H. A. HERBERT.
Hongkong, 13th September, 1884. [8]

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY.

TO BE LET.

GODOWNS TO BE LET in the Central Part of the Town and at Wan Chai, ALSO

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Moderate Rates.

Apply to

FRAMJEE BORMUSSEE & CO.

Hongkong 12th March, 1885. [540]

TO BE LET.

OFFICES OF APARTMENTS

IN SUITES,

in STANLEY STREET, at the Back of the VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

Apply to

A. S. WATSON & CO.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1885. [370]

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HONGKONG

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held

at FOUR PM.

By Order

H. M. BAILY,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1885. [602]

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE

THE FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING

OF SHAREHOLDERS

in the Company

will be held at the Head Office, Victoria

Wanchai.

Apply to

D. NOWROOZI,

Hongkong, 30th December, 1884. [29]

NOTICE.

FOUR COMMODIOUS GODOWNS

Nos. 64, 65, 66, and 67, Bowrington,

Wanchai.

Apply to

D. NOWROOZI,

Hongkong, 30th December, 1884. [29]

NOTICE.

FOUR ROOMY GODOWNS

immediately above the VICTORIA DIS-

PENSARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the

Undersigned.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DENTISTS' SUPPLIERS,
AND
SERATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Notice.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson & Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [21]

DEATH.—At Shanghai, on the 18th inst., of consumption, RUDOLF JOHNSON of the firm of CARLOTTA & CO., a native of Crotchet, Germany. [21]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 24TH, 1885.

RUMOUR so often lies, and especially when it comes from the heart of Asia, that a disturbing report from that quarter hardly carries much weight. Every now and again, however, a little cloud of China hangs over the north-west frontier, which always serves the purpose of begetting uneasiness at Peking. The re-conquest of Kashgar, and the retrocession of Kuldja by Russia are both such recent events that the Chinese Government have never yet been able to allow affairs in those regions to take their course with equanimity. The cost of the recovery of their lost power in Turkestan was so enormous, and the hostilities so extended, that the mandarins may well be excused for dreading the re-suscitation of a spectre which haunted them formerly during so many years. A rumour is once more current that a revolt is again developing in Kashgar, and that the son of the Atalik Ghaze, who was taken prisoner by the Chinese Government, when his father Yacoo Bao's power was overthrown, has escaped and is raising the standard of rebellion. What foundation for the report exists, if any, is not very clear, but it seems probable that some ground for disquiet has been discovered in Peking. The Tientsin correspondent of the *Shanghai Courier* gives a brief review of the rise and fall of the late Mahomedan kingdom, in Kashgar, which will be found in another column, the facts of which are fairly correct. Yacoo Bao as a soldier of fortune was popular with a warlike people who held the Chinese in equal hatred and contempt, and we doubt not the terms of disaffection are plentiful enough in the country Tao-Tse-Tang re-conquered with so much cost and difficulty. Whether it is really true, as the *Courier* correspondent says, that the Empress-Regent feared in Yacoo Bao a possible future conqueror of China we cannot pretend to judge with certainty. He was ambitious and daring; he ruled over a Mahomedan people who are warlike and aggressive, and it is impossible that what was done by the Manchus a few centuries ago could be accomplished anew by still more energetic race. History frequently repeats itself, and the Manchu princes at Peking are not blind to the fact. But supposing the dread of Yacoo Bao's designs ceased with his decease, and that no similar fear of his descendants haunts the Peking Government, they may still feel uneasy at the thought of an insurrection, an however small a scale, in Kashgar. Disturbances occurring there at the present moment, when China is engaged in a struggle with France that will tax all her resources, would be most inopportune and disastrous. The veteran Tsu, whose sagacity, perhaps more than his military skill, enabled him, after years of patient fighting, waiting, and scheming, to accomplish the overthrow of the Amur's power, is now in Foochow and is really too infirm to assume the direction of a campaign on his old battle-fields. Such an insurrection might soon spread by degrees, and as it would doubtless give rise to border troubles would speedily call for Russian intervention. If this happened and Russia was obliged, or thought she was, to again occupy Kuldja, it is more than doubtful whether she would submit to be bought out of the country a second time. If there is any such rebellion in Kashgar it certainly would tend to render the Chinese Government more anxious to come to an agreement with France. This may possibly in part explain the resumption of negotiations between the two countries and the temporary cessation of hostilities we hear has been agreed to. In any case we hope that the negotiations will proceed satisfactorily and have a fortunate issue.

The delivery of the French mail was begun at 7 A.M. yesterday evening.

The *Mercury* says it is stated that the Kiyodo Iyu Kiwaishi propose opening a mail service between Japan and Hongkong, and are making the necessary preparations.

Several special correspondents for Japan newspapers have arrived at Shanghai. They are on their way to Tientsin, to report the proceedings of the Japanese Mission to Peking.

The *Courier* hears that the gunboats comprising the northern squadron of the British fleet have received orders to rendezvous at the Red Buoy to await instructions from Admiral Dowell.

The Englishman states that the Government of India has sent a despatch on the subject of the rebels to be observed in supplying French vessels with coal and stores during the continuance of war with China.

The British steamer *Dreadnought*, from London, which arrived yesterday, did not take more than one hour in slipping but anchored abreast of Green Island, having a quantity of munition and gunpowder on board.

While the *Glenroy* was going up the river at Shanghai on the 18th instant, she collided with the steamer *China*. The *Glenroy* had to turn round to get clear of the *China*, and the *China*'s grand funnels lay like unto those of Germany. So great a Victoria is dissatisfied with the result of the scheme to carry out which he was persuaded to telegraph to Berlin. Mr. H. O. Brown tells his friends that he will return to Europe by an early opportunity. He finds no position to be simply an interpreter to the Chinese. The progress which he thought China had made during his absence turned out to be nil. There is no likelihood of it for years to come. Labour is therefore in vain.

The Russian cruiser *Raspolovnik*, having unexpectedly received telegraphic information to proceed to sea, has left Shanghai, destination not known.

The Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the Glou Linesteamer *Glenroy* (375) left Singapore for this port on the 20th inst.

We are requested to state that the British Athlone Sports will take place on Wednesday, the 25th instant (to-morrow), and not on Thursday, as previously notified.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer *City of Rio Janeiro*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 21st ultimo, has arrived at Yokohama, and sailed for this port yesterday.

On Saturday next the *Venice* will undergo a course of skirmishing target practice at Fowlow, Captain Dempster, the Adjutant to the Police Force, having kindly offered his services as instructor. The launch will have Pent Wharf at 2.30 p.m.

The following rather curious item appears in the *Unité Indo-Chinoise*.—The mixed court at Phouo-poul has given its decision in the case of the persons concerned in the escape of King Narodoro's wife, Iraab. Both sides were to be fined five thousand francs, and the king would shortly be placed in position.

The decision of the French to treat rice as contraband of war seems to have excited some surprise even amongst Frenchmen. *L'Unité Indo-Chinoise* expresses the opinion that notwithstanding the duration rice shipped at the southern ports should be treated as ordinary contraband, and that it is only carriage of tributaries that is to be stopped. The same paper says Adm. Courbet's next move will probably be a blockade of the Peichu Gulf, with the same object of stopping the tribute rice, and starving Peking into submission.

Private letters from Japan, says *L'Unité Indo-Chinoise*, represent the state of affairs at Tokio as being not altogether satisfactory. It has been ascertained from various sources that a division has occurred in the Cabinet, a large party of the Ministers, having expressed themselves as extremely dissatisfied with the treaty with Korea negotiated by Count Inouye. It is said also that French influence in giving much support to the party of the King, and that the French would even be willing to pay a large sum of money in case of the latter's victory.

This was the appeal which Mr. Francis made before the Court of First Instance in the case of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The British steamer *Mount Royal*, brought to the coast of King Narodoro's wife, Iraab, would be rapidly brought to justice.

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The following high officers have been selected for the bestowal of rewards at the Triennial Metropolitan Scrutiny.—His Imperial Highness Prince Li (President of the Grand Council), Oohupu, Yen Ching-heng, Chang-chih-wan, Kuan-kang-sheng, Sung Yew-han, Li Hang-ching, Ta-tung-tang, Peig-Yiun, Chang-chih, and Lin Chia-tang.

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The *Glenroy* will leave on the 25th instant.

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with 150,000 men of the north, north-west and west, and after capturing the Mandchus, finish by overthrowing a Mahometan ruler on the Dragon throne. The danger to the British in the north is that the Chinese are increasing, and when banded together can become formidable. Notwithstanding the exterminating wars of Kwachau, Yunnan, and Kansu, their numbers are considerable, and it is said may amount to 25 millions of souls. The religion of Islam suits the Chinese, who do not take to the Christian creed so readily, and proselytizing goes on so that the adherents of the Prophet increase. It is one of the most uncertain in parliamentary records.

THE INDIAN OFFER OF TROOPS FOR THE SUDAN.

LONDON, 4th March.—Earl Kimberley, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, last night stated that he could see no objection which would prevent him from accepting what was possible to accept, the offer of the Nizam of Hyderabad and other Indian Chiefs to send contingents to the Sudan; but the British Government warmly acknowledged the loyalty and friendship which had prompted those offers.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

An important speech was made by Prince Bismarck in the Reichstag to-day in which he said that he never advised the British Government to accept the offer of the Sultan of Egypt. His advice, however, has been repeatedly asked by the British Government, on this subject, and his counsel to Britain had been to come to an understanding with Turkey.

Prince Bismarck further said that the present diplomatic tension between Britain and Germany was owing to the publication of the British Government's interview with Prince Bismarck on the 24th January last. The *New German Gazette* refers, in a leading article to-day, to the same subject, and says that the malevolent spirit displayed by Britain in publishing the results of the interview alluded to, will probably bring about a collision between the two countries.

The British Foreign Office has issued a circular to all its diplomatic agents, warning them of the unfriendly feelings of the Chinese towards the English.

In a previous issue of *Le Figaro*, with the desert, and when King Edward the Conqueror of the Tangut and Wu-chia-fu in Kansu, Yanku refused to assist the Tanguts and Daomings with either arms or men.

King advanced slowly but steadily. He took city after city, Hami, Barkul, Chotan, Manas, Turfan, and others, and at last sent two columns across the Takla-makan to the south of Kansu, where the former Kansu, Yanku ordered his son to march the invasion, but the son's troops were worsted by the Chinese in the first encounter, thanks to some batteries of Krupp guns. What followed is not clear, but it is believed that the son of Yanku made a treacherous pact with the Chinese and to carry it out and to reign in his father's stead had a vast poison prepared for his own people. The unfortunate general died soon after the Chinese forces reached him, and when King's force came—neither he nor his son died.

The Chinese seized his horses and family.

The horse were separated, the girls were sent to Peking, and are probably now in the imperial harem.

The Chinese then proceeded to re-establish themselves in Kansu. They fortified the passes leading into the Kuan-shan, made armed posts, and by numerous expeditions cleared the desert from all marauders. Finally they re-established stations, the chief of which is Larkang, or Cho-sha-kien, near the foundations of the Khanates which now belong to Russia.

In 1878 the trouble about Ili-Kuldja arose, and the Chinese forces were strengthened, but when the Taiping treaty of St. Petersburg replaced the Chung-Hung treaty of Livadia, matters became quiet again. From time to time we hear of the Taranchis, or antebellum people of Ili, a race of Turanians, who made incursions into the country, and go over to Russia, but up to the present date no serious raid has occurred, and probably the Chinese troops in Kusku, Ili, and in the towns and desert cases are not numerous, as the reconquered country does not pay its expenses, and the Chinese Government is not willing to allow great expenditure in the worthless and impermanent regions.

The history of the race to reconquer Kusku has not been written. When the record is made it will be curious and very interesting. The Chinese expenditure of man was brilliant, and the hardest fighting was the onset as the depopulation of Kuan-shan shows. Mr. Demetrius Bouvier has published some remarkably interesting notes on the expeditions and—from Sir Douglas Forsyth's excellent work on Kusku, on his part and limited knowledge can be gathered on the real cause of the Chinese desire of the two Empresses to overthrow Yanku. There is no doubt but that the long continued and strenuous efforts made at exhaustively to crush Yanku, were because he was, and with good reason, regarded as the enemy and possible destroyer of the Manchu dynasty, and for this reason. The undertook, by express command of the two Empresses, the conduct of the destructive war, which he carried out with vigor and energy, despite the fatigue and continual difficulty, and at the open opposition of the authorities of Shensi, Shansi, and Zzechuan.

It is of course possible that Yanku's son may reconquer Kusku, and considering he was a state prisoner in Russia territory he must have the good will and probably the assistance of one of the two emperors.

If he succeeds in his enterprise, he can proceed to the desert peoples, and if he has arms to give, will probably get rid from the discontents of the Taranchis as the reparation of the loss of Ili.

The Government has, however, a legal claim upon him, and on this account might be secured in the event of circumstances requiring his detention. A few months ago the local authorities were authorized to pay him £1,000 francs per annum for expenses, and a pension of £100 a month.

He is now a debtor to the Peking Government to the extent of £2,000 francs. For a short time past His Highness has apparently disposed of his wife and children, and is now a widow, a simple peasant, and on this account might be secured in the event of circumstances requiring his detention. A few months ago the local authorities were authorized to pay him £1,000 francs per annum for expenses, and a pension of £100 a month.

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was arrested, in which he acknowledged having gone to the steamer's shop with the first prisoner, and another man to commit a robbery but threw the responsibility of the murdered his compatriots. The defense set up at the trial was that the confession was a false one and was made for the purpose of securing the reward of \$500 for the hawk and himself, he apparently thinking that under the protection of such a bribe he could get away with his crime, giving an interview that would no risk. He had subsequently recanted his confession. The jury returned a verdict of guilty in this case also. The second prisoner and the hawk, Chan Asling, now stand charged with conspiracy.

On Monday night, the 16th instant, there was another impudent burglary in Mr. Ross' office, the books, and some of the stock stolen.

The entry appears to have been made as early as between ten and half past

in a manner similar to the way the premises of the Misses Gates and Fairall and Mr. W. Powell were broken into, viz., by a faintly over the door.

This is divided into rather small panes, and as the glass of one of these was forced, it is evident that the burglar must have got through, and there is a window facing the lane on the side, and let in some other companions.

A noise of breaking glass was heard

by two persons in the house at about 10.15 or 10.20, but no attention was paid to it. At about half past ten one of the assistants returned home, and it is supposed his ringing the door bell frightened off the thieves, who do not appear to have taken a great deal.

The burglar could be broken into at that early hour of the night, especially as Messrs. Gump & Co., directly opposite, have a watchman on duty outside their premises;

this man, however, admits he was asleep at that time, and he is corroborated by the tell-tale clock.

A watchman is also kept by Messrs. Falconer & Co. a little further on, and by Messrs. Moore, Crawford & Co.

There is no doubt that the unusual character now before the Police Court, a Chinaman being charged with having on about the 15th February, unlawfully compassed with other persons whose names are unknown to forcibly take away from this colony one Chan Kam Sui for the purpose of handing him over to the Chinese authorities. The man in custody is a partner of the man who was held in confinement, and is named Teo Kuan, who is described as a salt dealer. About the date mentioned he was seized, and his whereabouts were not discovered until a short time since when a letter was received by his wife, informing her that he had been decoyed into the Kwong Hing Loong shop on the Praya, and there overpowered by a number of men, who took him bound and a launch which conveyed him to Canton. He was there made a prisoner by the Chinese, and a letter was written with the object of obtaining the assistance of the authorities of this colony to extricate him from his very serious dilemma. The man's wife, Ching Aitai had been in a considerable state of alarm to her husband's absence previously. In her evidence at the Police Court she stated that the prisoner's father called upon her husband on the 15th February, and asked him to go along with him upon some salt houses. The next day the defendant called, ostensibly on the same business, and her husband went with him. After that time she never saw him again. She had expected him back the same day, but finding he did not return, she went to the defendant to inquire. On that occasion she was met with denial of any knowledge of the whereabouts of her husband. She called a few days later on, and when she told him what a few days earlier she had seen him, he said he had been decoyed away.

Not long after that she received the letter which has been alluded to above. She went to the Police Station, and to the Registrar-General's Office, and a Chinese Christian preacher named San Ping Nam, who resides in San Ying Pun, went to Canton to look for her husband. He discovered the man in the Nanchow prison there, and was allowed an interview with him. The man, who had been held in confinement of the particulars of his arrest. Inspector Perry, who arrested the defendant in connection with this case, stated that when he arrested the man, the latter denied all knowledge of Chan Kam Sui, but he afterwards admitted knowing him by another name. The defendant denied, however, having been concerned in kidnapping the man. Inspector Perry applied for a writ of habeas corpus, and the magistrate said he had the right to do so. The man, who might be able to throw some light on the case as he could attend to give evidence. The case was remanded for a week, but finding he did not return, she went to the defendant to inquire. On that occasion she was met with denial of any knowledge of the whereabouts of her husband. She called a few days later on, and when she told him what a few days earlier she had seen him, he said he had been decoyed away from this colony in order to place him in the hands of the Chinese authorities, and it has been ascertained that he has already suffered torture, and is likely to lose his life. It seems likely to be difficult, however, to prove his abduction.

MACAO.

The *Edo do China* issued the following statement on Saturday afternoon—Macao, March 21st, 2.14 p.m. There were no offers whatever made at the auction of the Weising Farm, which took place to-day at 1 o'clock. The fuses were complete.

CHINA.

NINGPO. The *N. C. Daily News* heard that a few days ago the French deposited thirteen coffins in the island of Foochow.

Telographic information from Ningpo was received in Shanghai on the 13th instant to the effect that the Taotai had notified the Consuls that the port would be closed.

The port of Ningpo has notified that he will not be responsible for the damage done to foreigners by the French, if foreign pilots are employed by the French men-of-war. A German pilot is engaged by Admiral Courbet.

Two Chinese junks on fire, and nearly burned to the water's edge, were passed by the steamer *Champlain* on the 17th instant, near Shawanheit. One was of Amakian, and the other of Foochow. Presumably, says the Mercury, the junks were captured by the French, and set on fire for burning on board contraband.

SHANGHAI.

Chung Pei-lun arrived at Shanghai on the 16th instant en route to his place of banishment, Hsi Loong Kiang. His quarters are in a boat on the Soochow Creek.—*Mercury.*

A Chinese gunboat recently grounded on the Yangtze River, and was unable to move, and another gunboat ran aground close to the vessel. However, when the tide rose, the vessel got off, and the crew appear to have turned to her. She then proceeded to Port Arthur.—*N. C. Daily News.*

At the United States Consulate-General, Shanghai, a notification posted up to the effect that citizens of the United States can take care of their interests in China, and that the Chinese Government, the object of this is that in case of a riot, and the property being destroyed, there will be no dispute on the part of the Chinese authorities when the claim is sent in. The fee charged for registering the value of property is two dollars in gold. It would be well, says the *N. C. Daily News*, if the other Consulates would also permit their nationals to record the value of their property.

TIENTSIN.

On the 16th instant, the Chinese are fully aware of the design of the citizens. More room is given to the foreign advisers in the different branches and better organization is the result. Much discussion has been had as to the position of the German officers, some say that they have only come here as drilling masters and fortifying engineers, and others believe that they are really to partake in the warlike. Whatever is the truth, sure it is that the French, by sending their agents here, are seeking for decisive action, and losing valuable time and allowing China to grow in military strength. Meissner von Hanau and Schenck arrived here yesterday, but as to their mission nothing has as yet transpired. It is, of course, the fact that the Viceroy has called the two veteran military advisers to consult with them regarding the important policy of his eye, and the best course for dealing with the French, who are at present holding a strong point of view. Various opinions are held, but it would certainly be a great effort to convince the Chinese of the superior skill of the French in warfare, were the latter able to destroy this stronghold. The German officers are, we hear, drilling incessantly in the different camps, and great improvements have been made by the

classifying and proper distribution of ammunition, which formerly rusted in the government stores, and another man to commit a robbery but throw the responsibility of the murdered his compatriots. The defense set up at the trial was that the confession was a false one and was made for the purpose of securing the reward of \$500 for the hawk and himself, he apparently thinking that under the protection of such a bribe he could get away with his crime, giving an interview that would no risk. He had subsequently recanted his confession. The jury returned a verdict of guilty in this case also. The second prisoner and the hawk, Chan Asling, now stand charged with conspiracy.

COCHIN-CHINA.

The following telegram has been sent by the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the troops in Cambodia to the Governor at Saigon:—*PRO-NOM-PEN*, 5th March.

"A signal success has been obtained in the recent operations against the insurgents."

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"I cannot get any authentic news about the raiding in Kashgar, the country is remote, no means exists of getting information except from official sources and these sources are closed to enquiry. Probably the real account of any occurrence will be made known through *Georgi Kofkov's Moscow paper*, as that journal has almost exclusively the correspondence of General Trepov."

In the meantime it is necessary to wait for information. Something has occurred, but what sort of what importance, we cannot yet say.

We hear from Peking that Yen Ho Lung and Chung How have been asked for contributions to the State. The Imperial Treasury has been depleted and its boards are disappeared. Last year, however, the Chinese were still able to pay a large sum, and the amount was probably not less than \$100,000.

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On the 16th instant, the column of marchers, who were sent to the front, reached the town of Szechuan, where they were received by the inhabitants.

The spring fleet is at the Taku Bar, but no

mills have come. The owners and captains

say that we have come to themselves by keeping

in touch with their heads, and to do that requires an army, a fleet, vast resources, and enormous sums of money. The operations at Foochow, Keling, Chihi, count for nothing.

The *Yen Ho Lung* left Foochow on the 15th instant, and is supposed to have been sent through, and is a window facing the land on the side, and let in some older com-

panions. A noise of breaking glass was heard

by two persons in the house at about 10.15 or 10.20, but no attention was paid to it. At about

half past ten one of the assistants returned home,

and it is supposed his ringing the door bell frightened off the thieves, who do not appear to have taken a great deal.

A watchman is also kept by Messrs. Falconer & Co. a little further on, and by Messrs. Moore, Crawford & Co.

There is no doubt that the unusual character

now before the Police Court, a Chinaman being charged with having on about the 15th February,

unlawfully compassed with other persons

whose names are unknown to forcibly take

away from this colony one Chan Kam Sui for the

purpose of handing him over to the Chinese

authorities. The man in custody is a partner

of the man who was held in confinement, and is

named Teo Kuan, who is described as a salt

dealer. About the date mentioned he was

seized, and his whereabouts were not discovered

until a short time since when a letter was

received by his wife, informing her that he had

been decoyed into the Kwong Hing Loong shop

on the Praya, and there overpowered by a

number of men, who took him bound and a

launch which conveyed him to Canton. He was

there made a prisoner by the Chinese, and a

letter was written with the object of obtain-

ing the assistance of the authorities of this

colony to extricate him from his very serious

dilemma. The man's wife, Ching Aitai had

been in a considerable state of alarm to her

husband's absence previously. In her evi-

dence at the Police Court she stated that the

prisoner's father called upon her husband on

the 15th February, and asked him to go along

with him upon some salt houses. The next

day the defendant called, ostensibly on the

same business, and her husband went with him.

After that time she never saw him again.

She had expected him back the same day,

but finding he did not return, she went to the

defendant to inquire. On that occasion she

was met with denial of any knowledge of the

whereabouts of her husband. She called a

few days later on, and when she told him what

a few days earlier she had seen him, he said he

had been decoyed away from this colony in

order to place him in the hands of the Chinese

authorities, and it has been ascertained that he

has already suffered torture, and is likely to

lose his life. It seems likely to be difficult, howev-

er, to prove his abduction.

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